

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE 21

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## Nine young Tigers go after CIA posts

By FRED KERBER

Is any job worth filling out a 17-page application, giving complete and detailed info about the family and then taking a lie detector test?

Nine students at Princeton University think so. And so did some 40,000 people across the country last year who wanted to work for the Central Intelligence Agency.

The CIA has been staging a recruiting drive amid Princeton's ivied halls this week. There's nothing clandestine about it. College recruiting is standard operating procedure.

"It's all very out in the open," said Dale Peterson, a CIA public affairs official in McLean, Va.

Just like any agency or corporation, the CIA looks for qualified applicants on college campuses across the country," Peterson said yesterday.

Response at colleges nationwide has been "excellent," Peterson said the protest problems of the late '60s and early '70s are virtually a thing of the past.

Minnie Reed, Princeton's acting director of career services said the CIA has been coming to the Ivy League school since 1967. The nine (of some 1,100 seniors) who signed up for interviews represent an average figure. The CIA attracted eight at Princeton last year and 14 in 1977.

"We're always asked what kind of people we're looking for," Peterson said, "and the answer is, 'All kinds'. We look for everything—from secretaries to Ph.Ds. Of 40,000 serious applicants last year, we hired about 1,000."

CIA pay is on a 13-level scale, depending on qualifications, but an "average" starting salary for a college grad is about \$14,000.

There were no protests at Princeton this week. Just another employer came to town to fill some vacancies.

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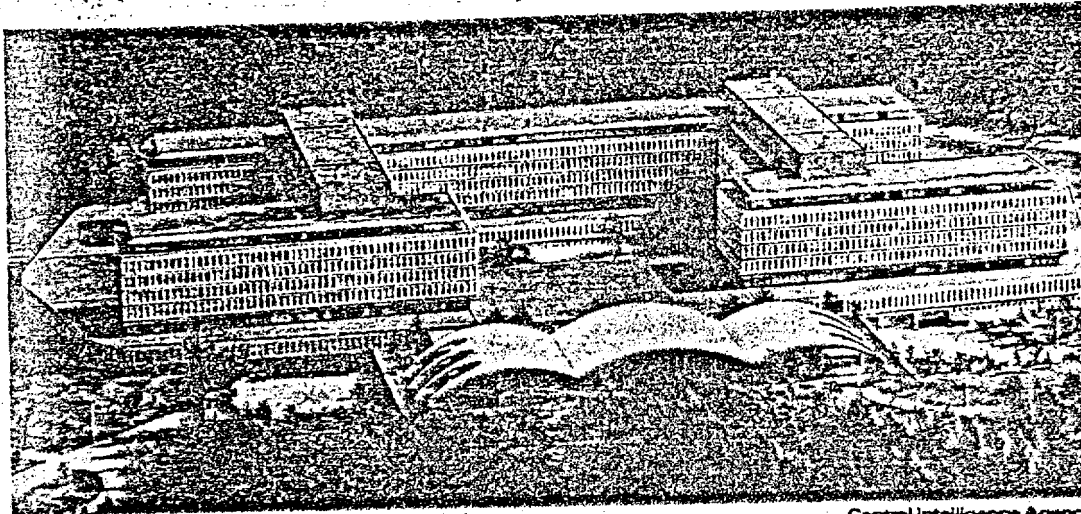
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MORI/CDF Page 2

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# Official Urges Faith in CIA



INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS: The Central Intelligence Agency headquarters lies obscured in the woods of Langley, Va.

By MARCIE PENN

Special to The Cornell Daily Sun

Washington, D.C. — Flanked by an American flag and a banner bearing the C.I.A. emblem, the agency's Deputy Director Frank C. Carlucci urged a gathering of Cornell and Princeton alumni last week to have more faith in the intelligence community.

"Only our failures come to light," although "there have been a number of...substantial...successes," Carlucci told 480 members of the Cornell and Princeton Clubs of Washington, D.C.

The intelligence chief said he was not at liberty to discuss the successes, because he would have to betray his C.I.A. sources, thus preventing future successes.

He was reluctant to say anything about the current crisis in Iran, a situation the C.I.A. has drawn a lot of heat for.

"Intelligence failure" is too categorical a term to describe past U.S. actions there, he said.

"As a result of the Iranian experience, we've taken a fresh look at social movements in the Third World as opposed to narrow reporting of political movements."

The Princeton alumnus had taken a break from the Iranian crisis to address Cornell and Princeton alumni on "The State of American Intelligence Today." During his talk he focused on the nature of and need for covert action in any successful intelligence program.

Carlucci explained how the C.I.A. is dependent on accurate information complimented by "superior analysis."

"People think of us as a spy factory. It's more like a university." The C.I.A. does "pure analytical work" using information which originates largely from open sources and, in part, from secret ones, he explained.

## Human Collection

Carlucci said technology, while "impressive," has "distinct limitations" in information collection.

"Human collection will continue to be fundamental," he said.

This aspect of intelligence gathering is especially problematic for the C.I.A., he said, in part because of the "unique" circumstances involved in the clandestine relationship at the "heart of intelligence collection."

Because the C.I.A. must seek out individuals who would otherwise not be in contact with the agency, its sources are often motivated by ideological, rather than material, reasons.

Pay frequently takes the form of an insurance policy to protect the person or his family in case he must leave his country, said Carlucci.

Although a C.I.A. contact "frequently...will violate laws of his [own] country," Carlucci said, "on no occasion" does he violate United States law.

## Can't Keep a Secret

The C.I.A. is faced with the problem that the United States government is developing a reputation as "a government that can't keep a secret," Carlucci said.

A contact who believes his information will reach the press and be traced back to him is not likely to offer that information, he explained.

Yet, "we live in a climate where we glorify the whistle-blower, the investigative reporter...National security...[has] become a discredited term," he said.

In response to a question on the role of the media, Carlucci said he is not in favor of "abridging freedom of the press," but would argue with those who give out information "for their own purposes."

Media representatives are much less likely today than they were years ago to check with the C.I.A. on the sensitivity of a particular piece of information, he said.

Carlucci described "distribution" as a contributing factor in the

CIA 4.01 Covert Activities  
CIA 1.03 Hasty, Herbert  
CIA 2.05.3 (P215)  
CIA 2.05.1 FOIA  
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